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REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Trial of James Bowditch and Nine Others, at the Suit of the King, and on the Prosecution of George Lowman Tuckett, Esq. for Conspiracy, Assault, and False Imprisonment, at the late Summer Assizes for the County of Dorset, July 25, 1818, before Mr. Justice Park and a Special Jury. Taken from the Short-hand Notes of Mr. Richardson. 8vo. pp. 136. London. 1818.

THE prosecution on the trial of which a report is contained in this pamphlet is grounded on a charge against the numerous defendants for having wilfully and wickedly conspired together to carry away Miss Maria Glenn, a young lady under seventeen years of age, daughter of Mrs. Anne Fenton Glenn, of the island of St. Vincent, and for carrying her off from the house of the prosecutor, who is her uncle and guardian, on the night of the 26th of September, 1817, with intent to force her to marry the defendant, James Bowditch, a labourer; and the indictment also charged them with assault and false imprisonment of the young lady for the said purpose. The trial occupied the attention of the court for fourteen hours on the 25th of July last, and the jury were so satisfied with the testimony on the part of the prosecution, that they declined giving the learned judge the trouble to sum up the evidence in detail, and found a verdict against the defendants.

This week, in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Scarlett brought forward a motion to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside and a new trial granted; and, in order to ground his motion, he recapitulated the facts as they came out in evidence; and the substance of fifty different affidavits from respectable and disinterested witnesses to contravene the testimony of the young lady herself, which formed the main evidence in support of the prosecution. He made this motion on two grounds; one, that the verdict was against evidence, and the other, that the facts sworn to by a principal witness were very much to the surprise of

those gentlemen who conducted the defence, and which they could not be prepared at the moment to meet by competent evidence, which they would have been amply prepared to do, (as he was now ready to explain,) had they been at all apprised of the nature of the testimony given by the principal witness:—

“Miss Maria Glenn, the young lady, whose case was the subject of this trial, was stated to be but about sixteen years of age; although every person who saw her and heard her evidence and the manner of it must have concluded, from the maturity of her person and understanding, that she was above twenty. She had come from St. Vincent's to England for her education, and was placed under the guardianship of her uncle, Mr. Tuckett; and, in the summer of 1817, the young lady, having contracted the hooping-cough, was sent, with two children of her uncle's and a children's maid, to the house of a woman named Joan Bowditch, some two miles distance from her uncle's house, at a place called Holway Farm, for change of air. Joan Bowditch appeared to the guardian to be a woman of excellent character, and was recommended to him as a person very fit to be intrusted with the care of his children. Here the young lady remained from the 9th of July up to the 2nd of September, on which day she returned to her uncle's house, where she remained until the 26th of September, and on the night of that day, about twelve o'clock, she departed thence. But whether her departure was occasioned by seduction, or force, or fraud, was then wholly unknown to the family, but she then found her way, on the night of Monday, the 26th of September, in the company of the two brothers, James and William Bowditch, to elope from the uncle's house. It appeared that she had slept in the room with her cousins, next to that of her uncle, who was asleep, and went away so silently as not to wake him, nor any of the family. Whence she proceeded with her conductors to Holway Farm, which place she reached by midnight, and thence

set out to the house of a Mr. Paul, who lives at Thornpole, in the county of Dorset, where she made her appearance the day after her elopement, and, on the following day, Tuesday, she was taken from thence under the care of a Mr. Lee, who brought her back to the residence of her uncle. These facts came out in the evidence for the prosecution. But the indictment did not state that she was taken away *against her will*,—but only that she was under age, and taken away without the consent of her mother, who was at the island of St. Vincent. It did not appear that the defendant, James Bowditch, knew that the young lady was under age, for, from her appearance, and the young lady's own declaration, he had every reason to believe she was above the age of twenty-one. But it would be impossible, at this moment, to go into all the minute details of the evidence. The young lady herself was examined. She gave her testimony with the most perfect composure and apparent candour and simplicity, and from her statement it appeared, that although she was at the house of Bowditch's mother, from the beginning of July until the 26th of September, she seldom saw James Bowditch. He sometimes used to accompany her when she rode out on a poney, and he had been desired once by the nursery-maid to shut a window of the apartment in which she was; but she never allowed him to use the least familiarity with her, nor used any with him of any sort. She stated that on the day before she left Joan Bowditch's house, Mrs. Bowditch and a Mrs. Mulraine, her visitor, expressed their concern at her departure, and asked her if she heard any thing of James Bowditch's attachment to her; she answered she had not. Mrs. Mulraine said, he was almost distracted at her going away, and requested her to go and speak to him, as it would give him some consolation; but she refused, and said she had always considered him as a very inferior person, whom she always saw amongst the labourers. The same person again requested her to speak to him; and she went into the yard, and saw a per-

son there, but was not sure it was James Bowditch, whom she advised not to think of any attachment to her, as he could not imagine she would favour such attachment. He made no reply. She had some conversation on the subject with Mrs. Mulraine shortly after, who told her she was not aware of the disposition of James Bowditch; that he was a person of the firmest resolution; that he was determined to have her for his wife; that no other person should have her; and if she would not agree to become his wife, he would murder her and himself, or any person who opposed him in his purpose. She did not tell her uncle this, because Mrs. Mulraine said that would increase the danger. About this time, she received an intimation from him, that she was to be placed at a boarding-school at Chelsea, and she felt great pleasure on the occasion, because it would remove her from the importunities of J. Bowditch. Mrs. Mulraine observed to her, what a terrible thing it would be to be murdered, and told her to swear on her life and soul, that she would do what Bowditch wished her. In her alarm, she promised so to do. On Saturday, the 20th of September, when she was walking alone in Taunton, having been sent by her aunt to market, she was met by James Bowditch and Mrs. Mulraine; the latter said, 'Come with us, I want to tell you something.' She refused, when Bowditch waved his hand, and with a menacing look, said, 'Go, go, you know what I have declared; there is no occasion to repeat it, but I will do it.' They brought her up a court, called White Lion Court, in East Street; and they brought her into a house, where the only persons she saw were William Bowditch and his wife. A sheet of paper was presented to her by Mrs. Mulraine, who said, they wished her to write something, and terrified her to sign the paper. It purported that she would do any thing J. Bowditch wished. Immediately after, a man came in, whose name was *Oxenden*, a solicitor, of Taunton, and he brought with him a large piece of parchment, written in a character that looked like Greek, and desired her to put her name to it; and he placed her hand at the bottom of it, as she trembled a good deal. This happened on the 29th September, and she went home. Next day was Sunday, and as she was returning from church with her aunt, the latter informed her she was to go in a day or two to a boarding-school at Chelsea. The elder Mrs. Bowditch was with

them at the time. The young lady said she was much surprised, but pleased at this intelligence. In the course of that day, Jane Marke, her uncle's servant, brought her a note from Mrs. Mulraine, saying, that James Bowditch was determined to take her away at the end of that week, or beginning of the next. She went to bed as usual that night at her uncle's house, between nine and ten, wholly unaware of what was to happen, and feeling quite tranquil and happy at the thought of going to school. The next thing she recollected was, that Jane Marke came to her bedside with a light, in a long black dress, waked her out of her sleep, and said, "they are waiting for you; come, get up; you know what Bowditch has said." She was then handed out of bed; she was so terrified she was afraid to cry out, though her uncle slept in the very next room. Marke threw some of her clothes over her, and they began to descend the stairs together; and the only words she expressed were, "Oh Jane!" She saw her uncle's study window open, and went out through it into the garden, where she saw James Bowditch and his brother William, and some other persons; the two former took her up in their arms. She uttered no cry, made no resistance, and she could recollect nothing more, until she found herself sitting on a step, and Mrs. Gibbens putting on one of her shoes; and Mrs. Mulraine said, "Only think of her walking so far without shoes." She next was brought to William Bowditch's house, and thence to Holway Farm; she there went up to a bedroom, where she saw a Mrs. Owen, and exclaimed, "What will become of me? I wish I was at my uncle's;" and Mrs. Mulraine said, "You had better not let Bowditch hear you say that; however, I had nothing to do with it." Old Mrs. Bowditch then said she must come with her directly, and led her into the kitchen, and forced her to drink a cup of something black and bitter, like medicine. James Bowditch afterwards led her through a field, and placed her in a gig. Before he drove her off, she was obliged to drink another cup of the same black liquor, which caused her to fall into a stupor, and next morning they arrived at Thornford, the residence of Mr. Paul, one of the defendants, who was married to a sister of Bowditch. Mr. Paul asked if they had not a tiresome journey, and Bowditch answered, "yes; I could hardly keep her in the gig." They afterwards conducted her to a room where there was a tall elderly gentle-

man, who asked her what was her age, and she answered, *sixteen*; and he then said, this will not do, and the marriage cannot be lawful. He asked her whether she had the consent of her parents or friends; she answered, no; and he then said it was plain the marriage could not be lawful. J. Bowditch gave her a severe look, but said nothing, and the other man said, "never mind, you may be married just as well." She was ready to fall, and was taken up stairs, where she remained till dinner time, and then came down. A gentleman named Templar, a clergyman, dined there; he helped her twice at table. She said she was cold, came down to warm herself, went up again and spent the night there, and on the Tuesday following she was taken back to her uncle's house.

Now, the main pillar of this prosecution was the young lady's evidence. But, notwithstanding the apparent innocence and simplicity in which that testimony was delivered, yet there were strong points, even in the evidence and the trial, to shake, if not wholly contradict, her testimony on the principal points. There were three letters produced on the trial, which went to show her familiarity with Bowditch, one of which she acknowledged to be her own, although she disclaimed the other two; and he had the affidavits of seven persons of undoubted character and veracity to prove those other two were her hand-writing, and, therefore, there must be the grossest perjury on one side or the other. He had to offer to the court the affidavits of no less than fifty respectable persons, in direct contradiction to the principal points in Miss Glenn's evidence; and from these it would be shown, notwithstanding her positive denial of all previous familiarity with James Bowditch, that she was in habits of constant familiarity with him; that they frequently walked alone together in the fields; that they had been at a christening together; and one of these affidavits was that of a music master who had been her teacher, and who was at the christening; that Miss Glenn was godmother for the child, and James Bowditch godfather; that he himself played on the piano-forte at that christening; and that Miss Glenn played on the harp; that this music master, in the jocularly of the evening, said to Miss Glenn, it would be lucky for the child to kiss the godmother, and he kissed her; at which James Bowditch appeared displeased. But that Miss Glenn immediately said to him,

"Never mind: there is no harm in a mere joke;" and immediately went over and stood by him, and afterwards danced with him. It was true, the parish clerk, who attended that christening, was examined on the trial, as to whether he recollected that lady being present at the christening, and he said he thought not; but he had since declared a contrary opinion, and had given instructions to prepare an affidavit to correct his former testimony. It would also appear that she had frequently expressed her wish to become a farmer's wife; that she thought it a happy life, and wished to learn to make butter and cheese. It would appear also that when the uncle went with her to the office of the solicitor for the defence in the former case, where it was agreed to show him these letters in Miss Glenn's hand-writing, and remove his doubts, she said to her uncle, "You know I told you I had written one letter," and yet she afterwards totally denied, in her evidence, that she had written any letter! It would also appear from one of the letters, that the license for the marriage had been taken out at her desire. It was addressed to James Bowditch, in which she directs him to procure the license. It was in these terms:—

"MY DEAR JAMES,—In answer to your last letter, I wish you to buy the license, and say that I was twenty-one last August. Remember that I have no independent fortune, and when love acts, and not interest, you must abide the consequence.

(Signed.) "MARIA GLENN.

"Sept. 14th, 1817."

Their lordships would remember, that the day of elopement was on the 20th, and yet this letter the young lady wholly denied upon her evidence. It did not appear that the letters were shown to the jury. Had there been the slightest expectation that the lady would have thus denied her own hand-writing, she should have been confronted by a host of respectable witnesses. She had sworn that Mr. Oxenden, the solicitor, of Taunton, was the person who presented her with the parchment writing which she was forced to sign at the house of Wm. Bowditch. Now it would appear, from a great number of affidavits, that Mr. Oxenden was in his office that morning long before the transaction stated, and continued there until long after the hour; that Mr. Oxenden never saw the young lady until he saw her in his office some time after; and all his clerks were ready to prove, that no such instrument was ever prepared at

that office, nor any instructions ever given for that purpose. In short, the learned counsel pledged himself, if the court would grant his rule, to prove, by the affidavits of fifty respectable witnesses, the direct contrary of what Miss Glenn had sworn on the principal points of her testimony on the trial, and he must therefore stand in the situation of either introducing the most abominable tissue of perjury that ever was offered in any court, or refuting the testimony of the principal witnesses in this cause. He urged to their lordships the ruinous expenses and degrading obloquy to which the defendants in this cause had been exposed, and he hoped their lordships would not refuse them the opportunity of adducing evidence to vindicate their characters. There was also another point in this case, namely, that the alleged conspiracy was sworn to have taken place in Somersetshire, whereas the venue was laid in Dorsetshire, where none of the parties lived, except Mr. Paul and his wife, who did not appear to have any knowledge of the transaction whatever, until the parties arrived at their house on the Tuesday morning following the elopement.—The court was pleased to grant the rule on the former grounds; but not to include the latter consideration.—Cause on the other side to be shown in the next term.

The case under consideration is one of those exceedingly perplexing ones, when submitted to the consideration of a jury, in which the mind is called upon to make a decision between conflicting evidence, each party expressing itself in the most positive manner, and the testimony of each party even receiving, perhaps, equally strong corroborations. It appears to us, that on which ever side the truth lies, that is, supposing either account of the circumstances to be correct, some permanent lessons, of general utility, are to be derived from the narration; and under this view we have not hesitated to bring the publication of which the title is above given, under our review. Miss Seward has said of the *Causes Célèbres* (a well-known collection of remarkable French trials,) that they display "the romance of real life;" and the present story partakes sufficiently of the romantic. At present, we shall content ourselves with transcribing the very judicious introduction prefixed by the Editor:—

"The Editor, on offering to the public the trial of this most mysterious and extraordinary case, had intended to have prefixed some remarks upon the proba-

bility or improbability of the young lady's account of the transaction. Feeling, however, the impropriety of such a step while the affair remains *sub judice*, he will content himself, *for the present*, with merely prefixing to the report of the trial three articles which appeared in the Taunton Courier immediately after the elopement, or abduction, whichever is the proper phrase.

"The Taunton Courier of the 25th of September, 1817, contained the following paragraph:—

"Elopement.—Miss G., a young West Indian lady of seventeen, intitled to a very large property on her coming of age, and who is a ward of chancery, eloped on Monday last with Mr. J. B., a young man about twenty-four years of age, residing with his mother, who keeps a farm on Holway Green, near this town. Miss G. lives with her guardian in this town, who is a respectable provincial barrister, and whose children, as well as Miss G., having the whooping cough, it was thought advisable to send them from home for change of air. Mrs. B.'s house at Holway Green was selected for this purpose, and here the attachment originated, which led to the young lady's elopement. The parties travelled with considerable expedition into Dorsetshire, and stopped at the house of a relative of Mrs. B.'s, intending to proceed to London. A marriage licence had been duly provided, but the place of their retreat having been discovered, a respectable professional gentleman of this town was dispatched to the spot, who brought off this would-be Pastorella, without her Strephon, in a chaise and four, on Tuesday afternoon, and lodged her with her friends, like a deposit in our Savings Bank, to be reserved until a few more years have improved the amount of her fortune and the value of her affections. The lady professes the most enthusiastic and inviolable attachment to the object of her choice; but she wants four years to be of age, and some slanderers of the *belle passion* have affirmed, (though on the part of the ladies we protest against the heresy) that the flame of Love's torch is very apt to fade and become extinguished in such an intolerable period. We are informed that, during their absence, the conduct of the parties was irreproachable."

"To the Editor of the Taunton Courier.

"(Inserted the 2nd of October.)

"Taunton, 30th Sept. 1817.

"SIR,—I have read with concern and astonishment an article in the last number of the Taunton Courier, under the head of 'Taunton,' respecting the recent 'elopement' of Miss G., in which some of the leading circumstances are so grossly misrepresented, that I (being the 'professional gentleman' alluded to in that article) cannot allow so unfair a statement to pass uncontradicted to the public at large, and still less to the friends of that young lady in particular.

"It is sufficiently grievous in general cases of this kind to the near relatives of a young lady so situated, (and it would have been peculiarly so to the interesting sufferer in the present instance) to be obliged to submit to the publication of mere facts; but it is intolerable to witness, not only a perversion, but an invention of facts, in the case of Miss G., cruelly to that lady's prejudice, which cannot have answered any other purpose than the criminal one of enabling the person, from whom you received your intelligence, to furnish you with materials for a facetious paragraph, upon a subject which, even were the alleged facts true, is no cause of merriment, either to the relatives of Miss G., or to the generous-minded part of the public.

"I have no doubt you were imposed upon by your informant; but it is indeed unfortunate that you should have given place in your columns to such an article of intelligence, without having been yourself at least well assured of its entire truth: for although I am persuaded you will gladly give insertion to its contradiction (and here I must admit the readiness with which you addressed letters to the neighbouring editors to prevent their adoption of the story), still, much mischief may be done by this sad paragraph, unless we could insure, (which is hardly possible) that every individual, and (perhaps) above all, the only surviving parent of Miss G., at present at a great distance hence, who shall have read it, shall also read its confutation. The very necessity, too, of explanation imposes upon the friends of Miss G. the painful alternative of either implying by their silence acquiescence in your statement, or of giving increased publicity to a transaction, of which, at best, it ill accords with their feelings to take any public notice; for she had been restored (praise be to the Almighty), safe in all her native innocence, to her uncle's protection, and it was hard indeed to inflict upon the returning peace of his family the painful re-action of this ill-founded publication.

"The allurements of Miss G.'s supposed property had marked her out as the victim to the most desperate avarice; a wicked conspiracy, which, most ingeniously contrived and veiled in secrecy by the most abominable arts, had acted upon the very young and impressible mind of the intended victim with all the fascination of the most dreadful of terrors, exempts Miss G. from all imputation of free agency in the act of quitting her uncle's house, where she most feelingly declared to me she had ever experienced more than parental fondness, and renders her case doubly interesting.

"It is said in the article in question, 'the lady professes the most enthusiastic and inviolable attachment to the object of her choice.' Now this must have been wilful misrepresentation on the part of your informant; for I had the happiness of restoring Miss G. on the evening of the 23d to her uncle, in the bosom of whose family she remained until early on

the morning of the 24th, when she left this neighbourhood accompanied by that relative. Little, therefore, could be known of her 'professions' by your informant; and from almost the moment of my gaining possession of her, she rejoiced in her deliverance, being convinced that in having been rescued from the author of her flight, she had escaped infallible ruin and misery.

"Indeed, she has since declared to her uncle, that she passed the whole of the night of the 22d in prayers to Heaven, that he might come to her rescue: a declaration which I can readily accredit, from the apparent state of settled grief and distress in which I found her.

"I pledge my word upon the truth of what I here relate of the demeanour of Miss G., after I had discovered the place of her incarceration ('retreat' it must not be called); and my belief, upon most satisfactory evidence, of the previous execrable conspiracy, under which her abduction was effected.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"HENRY JAMES LEIGH."

"To the Editor of the Taunton Courier.

(Inserted 2d of October.)

"Sir,—The bitterest of all afflictions which has lately befallen me, and which has reduced me to a state of utter wretchedness, but ill qualifies me to trouble you with my complaint. I have never read the paragraph that appeared in your paper of last week, for I could not collect sufficient firmness to do it, but the subject matter has been communicated to me, and has infused poison into my heart, sufficiently wounded and agonized before. If no mercy could then be shown to the supposed indiscretions of a child, surely some commiseration was due to me, an inhabitant of the same town with yourself; some consideration for the feelings of a distressed family; some respect to the character I have sustained through life, and to the profession to which I have the honour to belong. But my misfortunes have been made the subject of the most wanton levity, and the author, who ever he was, for I cannot believe it was yourself, has been indulged in gratifying his malignity towards me, at the expence of sacrificing the peace of mind of the most respectable families, and probably driving to an untimely grave an amiable, a lovely, and broken-hearted parent. Sir, you very little know my niece, or the history of one of the blackest and most heinous transactions, which might have occurred in London, but in the country is incredible, or you never would have permitted that statement to be circulated, every word of which, as far as my recollection serves me, is untrue, except as to the irreproachable conduct of my niece during her absence. She was made the victim, under the terror of murder, of a concerted villany to take her away from my house for the sake of her fortune, in which one of my own

servants was concerned; she was intimidated by a threat of murder from calling on me for protection; and urged on by this most wicked woman to desperation, and worked upon by the dreadful terror of death, if she alarmed me or remained, she was maddened into the act of leaving her chamber, and was led a victim into the hands of her conspirators. Of the state of her mind, I have had the best opportunities of judging; and so completely subdued is it by the terror of her still being murdered, that though she is under the security of a magistrate, and is surrounded with every protection that the law can throw around her, she cannot be prevailed on to think herself safe from the consequences of the dreadful threats which have been used to terrify her. Indeed, Sir, if you were acquainted with the real truth of this unheard-of wickedness, you would think there is no atonement too great to be made for the injury you have committed towards myself and towards my niece, whom to know is to love, and into whose bosom, I most solemnly believe, one vicious, one loose or licentious thought, never entered, much less a feeling of attachment towards such a wretch.

"You must be sensible, sir, that I am restrained by a sense of propriety, from sending forth into the world the particulars of this nefarious business; and I should not have said one word, but remained in silence and in sorrow, till the proper season arrived, but for your statement, which has driven me to a state of misery bordering on despair. I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"G. L. TUCKETT.

"Taunton, 30th Sept. 1817."

"The reader on perusing these, has, perhaps, noticed the following passage in Mr. Leigh's letter:—

"And from almost the first moment of my gaining possession of her, she rejoiced in her deliverance, being convinced that, in being rescued from the author of her flight, she had escaped infallible ruin and misery."

"It is much to be lamented, that Mr. Leigh was not examined at the trial. He could so well have explained whether her leaving Mr. Paul's house, was voluntary or not; and from that, probably, an inference might have been drawn, whether her flight from her uncle's house was voluntary or by compulsion."

(To be continued.)

A Chronological History of Voyages and Travels into the Arctic Regions, &c.

(Concluded from our last, p. 511.)

THE most recent of the Voyages into the Arctic Regions is well known to be that of Lieutenant Kotzebue, of which Mr. Barrow presents us with the following account:—

"LIEUTENANT KOTZEBUE, 1815 to 1818.

"The long protracted war, in which all the nations of Europe were at different

times involved, suspended all attempts at northern discovery; but no sooner did the European world begin to feel the blessings of peace, than the spirit of discovery revived. Expeditions were sent forth to every quarter of the globe; and to the honour of an individual it ought to be mentioned, that at his own cost, a ship was fitted out for the purpose of ascertaining whether the sea, on the northern coast of America, afforded a navigable passage between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; that individual is the Russian Count Romanzoff. The vessel prepared for this undertaking was called the *Rurick*, and Lieut. Kotzebue, son of the celebrated writer of that name, was appointed to command her. She was of small tonnage, not exceeding one hundred, and manned with twenty-two men, officers included, a surgeon and botanist. His instructions were, to proceed round Cape Horn, and make the best of his way to the north-west coast of America, pass Behring's Strait, and endeavour to find some bay or inlet on the American side, to lay up his vessel in safety, while, with a certain number of his crew, he should penetrate the American continent by land, first to the northward, to ascertain if Icy Cape be an island, as is supposed, and then to the eastward, keeping the Hyperborean Sea on their left, and carrying with them light skin-boats or baidars to enable them to pass such lakes or rivers as might intervene.

"At one of the Aleutian islands he observed a vast quantity of drift-wood thrown upon the shore, and, among other species of wood, picked up a log of the camphor tree. In the midst of Behring's Strait, between East Cape and Cape Prince of Wales, he found the current setting strongly to the north-east, at the rate, as he thought, of two miles and a half an hour, which is, at least, twice the velocity observed by Cook. In this particular place, also, the depth of the water was considerably more than the soundings mentioned in Cook's voyage.

"Having passed the Cape Prince of Wales early in August, without any obstruction from ice, and as it would appear without seeing any, an opening was observed in the line of the American coast, in latitude about $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 68° . Into this inlet the *Rurick* entered. Across the mouth was a small island, the shores of which were covered with drift-wood; and among it were observed trees of an enormous size. The tide regularly ebbed and flowed through the passages on each side of the island. Within the entrance, the great bay or inlet spread out to the north and south, and had several coves or sounds on each shore. Its extent to the eastward was not determined, but the *Rurick* proceeded as far in that direction as the meridian of 160° , which corresponds with that of the bottom of Norton Sound.

"The shores of this great inlet, and more particularly the northern one, were well peopled with Indians of a large size; the men were well armed with bows, arrows, and spears. They wore skin cloth-

ing, and leather boots, neatly made and ornamented; their huts were comfortable, and sunk deep into the earth; their furniture and implements neatly made; they had sledges drawn apparently by dogs, though the skulls and skins of rein-deer* indicated the presence of that animal in the country. The description given by Lieut. Kotzebue of these people, corresponds almost exactly with that of the Tschutski, by Cook, on the opposite continent, with whom they sometimes trade, and are sometimes at war. They are the same race of people as those on the continent of America, lower down and about the Russian settlement of Kodiack, as appeared from a native of that place being able to understand their language.

"From these Indians, Lieut. Kotzebue learned, that at the bottom of the inlet was a strait through which there was a passage into the great sea, and that it required nine days rowing with one of their boats to reach this sea. This Kotzebue thinks must be the Great Northern Ocean, and that the whole of the land to the northward of the inlet must either be an island or an archipelago of islands.

"At the bottom of a cove on the northern shore of the inlet, was an extensive perpendicular cliff, apparently of chalk, of the height of six or seven hundred feet, the summit of which was entirely covered with vegetation; between the foot of this cliff and the shore, was a slip of land, in width about five or six hundred yards, covered also with plants, which were afterwards found to be of the same kind as those on the summit. But the astonishment of the travellers may readily be conceived, when they discovered, on their approach to this extensive cliff, that it was actually a mountain of solid ice, down the sides of which the water was trickling by the heat of the sun. At the foot of the cliff several elephants' teeth were picked up, similar to those which have been found in such immense quantities in Siberia, and the islands of the Tartarian Sea†, these teeth they concluded to have fallen out of the mass of ice as its surface melted, though no other part of the animal was discovered by them. There was, however, a most oppressive and offensive smell of animal matter, not unlike that of burnt bones, so that it was almost impossible to remain near those parts of the face of the mountain where the water was trickling down. By the gradual slope of the side of this enormous ice-berg, which faced the interior, they were able to ascend to its summit, and to make a collection of the plants that were growing upon it. The stratum of soil which covered it was not deep, and the lieutenant describes it as being of a calcareous nature. The slip of land at

* The rein-deer (if it be properly so called), has never been domesticated by any of the American Indians, nor even the Esquimaux.—REV.

† See the second note at p. 511, where delete [that.] The ice seems to have come from the Asiatic coast.—REV.

the foot of the mountain was probably formed of the soil and plants which had fallen down from the summit, as the ice melted, and which, in fact, while there, they had the opportunity of observing to fall.

"Besides this mountain of ice, there was no appearance of ice or snow on the land or the water in this part of America, and the weather was exceedingly clear and mild, and even warm; but, on the opposite coast of Asia, the weather at the same time was cold, and the atmosphere almost constantly loaded with fogs. There was in fact such a great difference between the temperature of the two continents, on the two sides of the strait, that, in standing across, it was like passing instantaneously from summer to winter, and the contrary. This happened about the end of August, at which time a fair and open passage appeared to lie on the American side, as far to the northward as the eye could reach; whereas on the Asiatic side, the ice seemed to be fixed to the shore, and its outer edge to extend in the direction of north-east, which was precisely that of the current.

"The season being too far advanced either to attempt to carry the *Rurick* round Icy Cape, which, however, Lieut. Kotzebue thinks he could have done without any obstruction, or to prosecute the land journey to the eastward; and fearing if he remained longer in the great inlet, the entrance might be closed up with ice, he thought the most prudent step he could take would be that of proceeding to winter and refit in California, and early in the following spring to renew the attempt to penetrate into the interior of America. He accordingly set out again early in March, called at the Sandwich Islands, and reached the Aleutian Islands in June, where the *Rurick* suffered much from a violent gale of wind, in which Lieutenant Kotzebue unfortunately had his breast bone broken; this accident threw him into such a state of ill health, that after persevering till they reached Eivoogiena, or Clerke's Island, at the mouth of Behring's Strait, the surgeon declared that nothing but a warmer climate would save his life.

"The ice had but just left the southern shores of this island, and was gradually moving to the northward, which, it appears, is its usual course every year, but is hastened or delayed in its progress, more or less, according to the prevailing winds, and the strength with which they blow. Being thus nearly a month too soon to afford any prospect of immediate access to the inlet on the northern side of Cape Prince of Wales, and his health daily getting worse, he was reluctantly compelled to return with his little bark, and to make the best of his way home round the Cape of Good Hope.

"In the course of his circumnavigation, Lieutenant Kotzebue has made several interesting discoveries of new groupes of islands in the Pacific; and he has done that which for the first time has been effected, namely, taken the temperature of the sea, at the surface

and at a certain depth, at a particular hour every day, both on the outward and homeward voyage.

"It is greatly to the credit of Lieutenant Kotzebue, that after a voyage of three years, in every variety of climate, he has brought back again every man of his little crew, with the exception of one, who embarked in a sickly state*."

Mr. B. has doubtlessly rendered an acceptable service in undertaking this compilation; but the carelessness of his language, of which we have already promised to speak, ought not to escape reprehension, more especially as this gentleman is certainly to be the historian of all the future British Arctic Voyages that may be performed in his time, and is probably now engaged in preparing the narrative of that of Captain Buchan. On this subject, by the way, let us observe, that it has been represented to us, that Mr. B. has somewhat of a marvellous faculty of making a great and expensive book out of very scanty materials. We are told, that the actual communicants of the information for a late voluminous work on Africa are of opinion, that all which they had to say might have been given to the public within the compass of a pocket-almanack!

But, with respect to Mr. B.'s language and style, we wish to prevail on him to avoid, in future, such phrases as "descending down," "archipelagos of islands," and the indiscriminate and lounging use of "driven about" and "drifted about, &c." but, above all, we wish to call his attention to his frequent slips of grammar, in the want of agreement between his nominative cases and his verbs, and between his relatives and antecedents. Take the following examples:—

"But as many crude and absurd notions seemed to be entertained on the subject, it was thought that a brief history, arranged in chronological order, of the dangers and difficulties, and progressive discoveries of former attempts, might serve as a proper introduction to the *narratives* of the present voyages, *which*, whether successful or not, will be expected by the public."

Here, the grammatical meaning of the sentence is, "whether the *narratives* are successful or not, &c."

So, in the course of our extract above:—

"She (the Rurick) was of small tonnage [burden], not exceeding one hundred [tons], and manned with twenty-two men, officers included, [with] a surgeon and *botanist*. His instructions were, &c."

* From personal conversation with Lieut. Kotzebue.

Here, the instructions for the conduct of the voyage are made to be given to the *botanist*, instead of to Lieutenant Kotzebue, the commander! Read the preceding sentence in connection. In the subsequent part of the paragraph, there is an equal confusion between the pronouns *him* and *them*.—Mr. B. too, talks as freely of "*penetrating the American continent*," as if he were another Captain Symmes! and, lastly, we wish that he could be persuaded not to lend his authority to the jargon of the day (already condemned by us) concerning glaciers, ice-bergs, &c. We owe Mr. B. so many thanks for his book on China benefactions, that it grieves us to see him fall into these several vulgar errors.

SUFFERINGS OF DRESS-MAKERS.

To the Editor of the Literary Journal.

SIR,—It has afforded me considerable pleasure to find the public in a fair way of being made acquainted with the sufferings that young females undergo when placed by their parents or friends with a dress-maker of eminence, particularly with one resident in the neighbourhood of St. James's, which, from its affinity to the Court, working for the nobility and surrounding gentry, is supposed the most fit for the purpose of gaining a complete knowledge of the business. I hope, sir, you will permit me to trespass on your columns, and to request you will give the following facts publicity, through the means of your interesting and widely-circulated Journal.

A young lady, with whom I have the pleasure of being acquainted, had the misfortune to lose both her parents at an early age. She was then taken under the roof of a distant relation, who educated her in such a manner that she was considered an accomplished person. She had again the misfortune to lose her benefactor, and the little property she possessed not being sufficient to support her without industry, she was persuaded by her friends to article herself to a very celebrated court dress-maker, within a few minutes walk of the Green Park, which was accordingly done for the space of *three* years, and a premium of sixty guineas paid.

It happened that, at the time she commenced her undertaking, they were, what was termed, very slack, the young persons, (ten in number,) working fourteen hours *only* in the day, and continued so for about the first six or seven weeks, when business became more brisk, in consequence of a drawing-room being announced to take place. It will be needless to descend to particulars; suffice it to say, they worked from *five o'clock in the morning till two the following one, every day until the drawing-room had passed*: but it did not end here,—a series

of orders came in, and, in consequence of the very great fatigue she had undergone during the space of ten months, she was under the necessity, at first, to leave her employment for a short time, through a violent pain in her chest, and being otherwise greatly injured in health, brought on by unparralleled hard labour. She returned after seven weeks severe illness, but was not enabled to continue at her business, and soon after left it entirely. This took place about three years since, and to this day she is unwell, her health, most likely, being ruined for ever.

This is not the only case that has come to my knowledge; a young lady, who came from the country in all the bloom of youth, *fell a victim* to the excessive hardships and privations she had undergone in a similar situation.

Again, so avaricious and cruel are some of the persons for whose benefit these poor girls toil, that they will not receive any pupil, unless they consent to work as many hours as business requires, or, in other words, as they please; a fact of this sort I know, and can positively assert, where the mistress *refused* to limit the hours of working *from eight in the morning till ten in the evening!*

Your Correspondent, C., in his letter of this day, has stated, that there are some houses cruel enough to expect their apprentices to spend the Sundays out; that this is true I can also affirm. I have known an apprentice, whose friends resided about *six* miles from London, forced, every Sunday *that she was not at work*, through all sorts of weather, to proceed there for sustenance for the day, or pass her time wandering up and down the streets of London. This is almost too much to be believed; but I vouch for the accuracy of the assertion.

Such a system as this cannot be too severely reprehended: it is replete with evil consequences. I give this advice to parents, and every one who has the placing of young females to a profession, not, on any occasion, to commit them to the care of such persons as usually guide dress-making establishments, without limiting their hours of labour, and having a separate clause to that effect inserted in their indentures of apprenticeship. As you seek to please female readers, so, I presume, you will plead the cause of those who stand so much in want of assistance. With this impression, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing you, which, I doubt not, will be a sufficient apology from, Sir,

Your constant Reader,
Dufours Place, 31st Oct. 1818. E. P.

THE REV. DR. HALLORAN.

To the Editor of the Literary Journal.

SIR,—I should have been glad if every other person were as incapable of "wantonly wounding the feelings or depreciating the character of any man," as I have most conscientiously declared my old

friend, Dr. Halloran, to be, in the testimonial that I had the honour to present to Lord Sidmouth; and which his lordship most graciously received with his accustomed sympathy and humanity. In consequence of Dr. Halloran's having faithfully discharged the important trust of completing the classical education of my only son, at his justly-celebrated academy at Alphonston, I had the pleasure of his company for several weeks at my house, and of frequently witnessing his generous, charitable, and benevolent actions; and I consequently have never since ceased to esteem him as one of my most intimate and valued friends. From my not having corresponded with the doctor since he was appointed chaplain to his Majesty's forces, &c. in South Africa, viz. during the last ten years, which I did not conceal from Lord Sidmouth, it is impossible for me to satisfy the inquiries of your anonymous correspondent, respecting the numerous crimes imputed to this unhappy gentleman. Can it, however, be tolerated by an impartial and liberal public, that every pecuniary assistance should be denied to a large family, reduced to the utmost degree of wretchedness and distress, because, forsooth, their natural protector is *strongly suspected* of not being a spotless character? But, if any mind can be so malignant and depraved as to rejoice at the sufferings of fellow creatures, he will be highly gratified to know that Dr. Halloran's friends no longer entertain the least hope of any remission of the sentence; after which, it may reasonably be expected, that the spirit of enmity and hospitality will cease, and be succeeded by the far nobler sentiments of generosity, philanthropy, and clemency.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. BRIDGMAN, M. D.

3, Crescent Place,

New Bridge Street.

Friday Morning, 6th Nov. 1818.

WELSH AMERICAN INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Literary Journal.

SIR,—Of late, some discoveries have been made in several parts of America, which clearly prove that Europeans had resided in those parts previous to America having been found by Columbus, and some of our learned of the present day wonder how this could be; but it is perfectly agreeable to the different accounts given, from time to time, by the Welsh Bards and the most learned of that country. It is a well known fact, that Prince Madoc, son of Llwen Gwynedd, soon after the death of his father, in consequence of a misunderstanding among his brothers, and finding his country reduced by the conquerors, left Wales, in the year 1169, to explore the Western Ocean: he found land, which he represented as very congenial to the comfort of man. After some time, (of what length is not clearly ascertained, but I think, from circumstances, it

must be full two years,) he returned to Wales, where he procured ten ships; and the favourable account he gave of the new world induced 323 men and women to go with him, in order to settle in that part of America. It is probable that, after their making some advancements in agriculture, in a few years the novelty of Europeans settling there excited the curiosity of the natives to such a degree, that they flocked there from all parts, until they became so powerful and troublesome as to oblige the Welsh emigrants to remove; and, from all accounts, they followed them up the river Missouri. It appears also, from the account given in the History of Wales, by Caradoc and Llanfan, that Madoc left Wales the second time, with ten ships and a great number of people. They went due west. Next comes Humphrey Llwyd, who translated the works of Caradoc into English. Dr. David Powell says, that a number of things belonging to Madoc were carefully lodged and preserved in the monastery of Conway, in North Wales. In the works of Gutinn Llwen, there appears a long account of Madoc's leaving his country, as well as in the works of the celebrated bard Gwilym, which scarcely differs from that in the English by Hakluyt, who describes a war breaking out between the sons of Llwen Gwynedd, during which time Madoc left his country with several ships, with a view of exploring the great Western Ocean. John Marriot and Sir Thomas Herbert give an account likewise of Madoc's leaving his country, as also does Dr. Campbell, in his Naval History of Great Britain, which proves, in great measure, their settling in America long before Columbus was thought of. And it appears, that in the year 1492, when Columbus went to America, he found a certain mode of Christian worship among some of the inhabitants, which had no doubt been introduced by Madoc and his party; the names of several things were also of Welsh origin, and in the language of Prince Montezuma, of Mexico, when a prisoner, he says,—“Kinsmen, friends, and fellow-countrymen, you must know that I have reigned a king over you for eighteen years, as a lawful descendant of my ancestors, who reigned before me. We came from a generation very far off, in a little island in the North: the language and religion continue there to this day. I have been to you an affectionate father and prince, and you have been to me faithful subjects and willing servants. Let it ever be remembered that you have a claim to illustrious blood, and that you are worthy of your kindred, because you are a free and manly race.” The person who rendered the above account states that he saw it in a manuscript in the Spanish language, in Mexico, in the year 1748. The Prince of Mexico considers his origin to have been from a small island in the north, and from a noble race of men. A remarkable anecdote is told by Dr. Thomas Lloyd, of Pennsylvania, to Charles Lloyd, of Idol-y-Fran, Montgomeryshire. In giving the history of the Rev. Morgan Jones, of Faesaleg, who had been among the Welsh Indians in the year

1660, he relates it thus—“Two ships were sent to South Carolina, on board of one I was sent; we remained there eight months and endured great hardships. I left, with five others, and travelled through the wilderness until we reached the country of Tuscorara; there we were taken as spies, made prisoners, tried, and condemned to die the next day. When I heard this, I cried, ‘Oh my God! have I thus escaped so many perils and dangers, on sea and land, to come thus far and to die like a dog.’ One of the *officers*, hearing him thus exclaim in the Welsh language, ran to him and embraced him, at the same time saying, in good Welsh—‘You shall not be put to death, for you are one of us.’ He immediately went to the Governor and purchased our release, and we were introduced by him and received with kindness into their towns, and treated with great warmth of hospitality. I took every opportunity of talking in Welsh to the inhabitants, and preached to them three times a week for four months.” The above account is corroborated by Mr. Benjamin Sutton, who has been several years among the Welsh Indians, after Mr. Morgan Jones had left them to return to his own country, with a view of persuading some of his countrymen to accompany him to the Welsh Indians, in order to teach them the Christian religion; but he died on his passage home. Many others have seen the Welsh Indians, who state that they hold the memory of Mr. Morgan Jones in the greatest veneration, and have been in expectation of seeing some of his countrymen among them. Mr. Binon, of Coyty, in South Wales, was thirty years in America, doing business with the Indians; and he says, that on one of his journeys, in company with five or six more, they went further west of the Mississippi than they had been before. There they found the country well peopled; and the inhabitants spoke the Welsh language. Their houses were built of stones; and he observed several old castles and churches worn out by time. Captain Bowles informed the present learned Wm. Owen, that he was well acquainted with the parts where the Welsh Indians reside. They are called Padocraid, or White Indians; they are very numerous, brave and valiant in battle. He never knew of Madoc having emigrated to America; and the reason he gave for their being Welsh, was, that a Welshman came to his house and remained with him for some time; he had been made a prisoner and slave by the Spaniards in Mexico; thence he made his escape, and came through the great wilderness to the country of the Padocraid, where he found himself amongst his countrymen, with whom he dwelt for some time. Mr. Price, Cadbenarall, who was born among the Creechaid*, observes, that he did not understand Welsh himself, but his father, who was a Welshman, often conversed with the Padocraid in Welsh. The Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Kentucky, is clearly of opinion, that such a race of people exists, several

* The Creeks, or Seminoles.—Ed.

thousand miles from Kentucky, on the branches of the river Missouri. It would be endless to follow all the proofs, from different travellers, of the existence of such a race of distinct people to this day in America, as Welsh Indians, but I intend, in my next letter, to go more into the subject, and I think you will agree with me, that it is more than probable that the accounts given in the London newspapers, last week, concerning Roman coins and fortifications having been found in the United States, were traces of Madoc's emigration, as well as of his retiring from place to place, when compelled by necessity.

Sept. 28, 1818.

R—

HALF-CASTS OF INDIA.

WE have adverted oftener than once to the pages of a publication, by E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. A. S., in which several objects are submitted to public consideration, forming, in the view of the author, a combined system for the internal improvement of the British empire in all its parts, domestic and colonial. These several objects, nevertheless, (of which we shall speak, after the plan of the author, in unison, below,) are of a nature to address themselves, for examination, to very different classes of persons—to individuals of different pursuits, situation, and particular experience, and agreeing only in a common desire to advance the interests of the nation and the happiness of individuals, and in the common perception of the means. Thus, we find, that so much of Mr. Kendall's views as relate to the actual condition and relief of the HALF-CASTS OF INDIA has already gained the attention of a considerable number of those who were both most likely to be attracted to its survey and most capable of appreciating its merits; and that many discerning and philanthropic individuals, (some of whom, on a first view of Mr. K's. proposition, were disposed to treat it with little favour,) alive to the sufferings which Mr. K. proposes to alleviate, and to the policy as well as to the humanity of the design, are warmly disposed to concur in its recommendation. Under these circumstances, too, it has been earnestly suggested to us, that the circulation of the LITERARY JOURNAL affords a medium through which the outlines already drawn out by Mr. K. may be brought more generally before the public eye, and in particular presented to those who may be either the patrons or the objects of the plan before us. We shall commence by citing the high authority of Sir John Malcolm, as to the reality and

extent of the evil for which a remedy is desired to be found.

"The Half casts, (as they are generally termed,) or children of Europeans by native women, form," says Sir John, in his Political History of India, "a considerable class of British subjects in India, who certainly merit more of the attention of Government than they have hitherto received. They may be considered a distinct class, and one which is gradually rising into importance from its increasing numbers. They have not the robust frame of their fathers; but they are in general equal, if not superior in strength, to the natives of those parts of India where they are born. They are remarkable for their docility and intelligence, and only require the care of the state to become valuable subjects. This race are at present considered as inferior to the European part of the community, and do not enjoy that consideration to which, from their qualities, they are often entitled, from the natives. Yet, under these circumstances of depression and discouragement, they lose few opportunities of making themselves useful and respectable in the various walks of life to which their pursuit is directed; and all the seminaries which have been founded for their education and improvement have fully succeeded. This class have, in short, been found, from all experiments yet made, to possess a disposition and talents suited to all the occupations of civil life; and there can be no doubt, that under a proper encouragement, they might be employed in our army. They would form a distinct corps, on whose fidelity and attachment every reliance might be placed; and, if military feelings and habits were early inculcated, there can be no ground to conclude that they would prove deficient either in courage or hardihood. As it is impossible to adopt any measures which will prevent the rapid increase of this part of the population of our Indian territories, it becomes our duty to try every means of rendering them useful. They are a distinct, but that is no reason why they should be a depressed class in the community; and it appears both humane and politic to take every step which will raise them in their own estimation and that of others. We should cultivate their moral and religious principles, and while we instituted and encouraged seminaries for their instruction upon an extended scale, we should provide the means for their future employment in the conditions of life best suited to

their respective situations and qualifications.—If the justice of this proposition is admitted, the means of carrying into execution will not be found difficult. These require no changes in those salutary restraints, on which the constituent principles of both the civil and military services of India are now grounded. The object is not to impair our present, but to lay the foundations of future strength; and to render, by the care which we bestow upon them, a numerous and increasing class of our population useful and attached subjects*."

We shall consider hereafter the more recent observations of Mr. Colebrooke on the same question. From both writers, as well as from numerous other authorities, and from the immediate observation of all persons acquainted with India, the fact of the existence of the evil will appear to be incontrovertible. If, as contended for by Messrs. Malcolm and Colebrooke, the remedy may be found in India itself, then the proposal of Mr. K. is uncalled for. But, as opinions are more numerous against a remedy in India, and as nothing is generally allowed but the want of a remedy of some kind or other, the remedy of Mr. Kendall—that of *Colonization out of India*—seems entitled to respect, since it pretends to alleviate sufferings, and to avert dangers, to the substantiality of which all subscribe, and to effect that alleviation, and to avert those dangers, by means to which the objections of none apply.

Reserving to ourselves the future consideration of many of the motives insisted upon by Mr. K. for the foundation of what he denominates "Coloured Colonies," we shall here cite, from Mr. K's publication, a few paragraphs, in which the principal proposed features are developed:—

"VI. But, while the policy of our White Dependencies is thus to be defended, and even extolled, far be it from us to shut our eyes or our ears to the miseries or to the cries of their Coloured populations; and far be it from us to believe, that for so great a mass of suffering, there exists no competent and natural relief. That relief lies with his Majesty's government, and with no other agent nor authority. Individuals and particular communities must follow their particular interests; but it is for lawgivers to harmonize the whole. *There is a place for every man, though every man is not for all places.* The Coloured People are out of their place in the East and West Indies, and it is for his Majesty's government to remove them. Subjects may entertain

* Sketch of the Political History of India, &c. 3vo. London. 1811, p. 478.

prejudices against fellow-subjects; they may stand in each other's way; they may have their human passions. The ruler of the state has no passions; in all his people there is nothing that is "common, nor unclean;" he is not even confined, like the poet or the speculative philosopher, to the pursuit of moral beauty in the individual; he is content with political utility, and deduces from the total the beauty of public order and prosperity. Man is the raw material, the sheet of white paper, of which he makes what commodities, or on which he inscribes what characters, he pleases; man is his treasure, his working-tool, and he allows no atom of him to be lost. Tell him, that there exists, in any corner of the dominion, a body of people injurious to others, a burden to themselves, and unproductive and even dangerous to the state, and he instantly sees, not only an evil to be cured, but an advantage to be gained. There is no drop of British blood, but a British statesman will turn it to account. The precious fluid, like water by the Chinese husbandman, will be caught and recaptured, and conducted by a thousand channels to every handful of vegetable soil. The spot that it can fertilize will be found out. It will neither sleep in unwholesome pools, nor evaporate on a thankless surface, but run glittering from the mountain to the valley, and from the valley to the mountain, spreading flowers and harvests all its way. The Coloured populations of the East and West Indies are, then, to be removed. Nothing can be done for them where they are; and yet how much is not to be done for them, in the name of humanity, in the name of policy, in the name of morals, religion, and public order, in the name of themselves and of their fellow-subjects, in the name of the interests of the empire! We must found Colonies for these people. We must found *new* Colonies for their accommodation, and their constitution must be new. Our existing Colonies are White Colonies, founded for our White population; but we have now a Coloured population for which, and with which, to colonize, and we must have COLOURED COLONIES. Separate Colonies should be founded for the natives of the East and West respectively, in condescension to their reciprocal prejudices: for men need but a slight stamp of distinction in order to "abhor each other." But the Colonies may be contiguous as to their sites, and blended by their common appropriation to Persons of Colour, in order to afford facilities for union. In the mean time, though the arbitrary imposition of European names upon new countries often savours of barbarism, there would be strong temptation to mark the design of each and both of these Colonies, so decidedly fixed in their object, by the respective names of NEW JAMAICA and NEW BENGAL. To draw Colonies from Colonies, and from Colonies still unpeopled, will seem, to some, a measure of singularity; but the foundation of Co-

lonies has moral as well as physical motives. Give to Coloured British subjects a domicile, a soil which they can call their own. Animate them with new hopes, or rather, let hope, at last, be allowed to visit them: provide them with profitable labour; and let them fly from countries sterile to them, amid all the profusion of Nature. Change the features, as far as they need a change, and let them realize the picture of the poet:—

'Many a long-lingering year, in lonely isle,
Stunn'd with the eternal turbulence of waves,
Lo, with dim eyes, that never learn'd to smile,
And trembling hands, the famish'd native craves
Of Heaven his wretched fare; shiv'ring in caves,
Or scorcht on rocks, he pines from day to day;
But SCIENCE gives the word, and lo, he braves
The surge and tempest, lighted by her ray,
And to a happier land wafts merrily away*.'

"VII. The civil arrangements of these Coloured Colonies will form their peculiar feature. I have declared myself, in the preceding paragraphs, against all indulgence, in the White Colonies, to the claims of the People of Colour. In the Coloured Colonies, in the mean time, I would make them ample recompense. Those Colonies should have their *exclusions* too! White persons should be excluded there—excluded from civil and military employments, from all share in the legislation, and from the practice of the liberal professions. In every other view, White persons, in these establishments, would be free. There would be left open to them every species of ordinary labour, the pursuits of trade, commerce, and agriculture, and the practice of the mechanic and liberal arts, including all the branches of education and instruction. Their capital, their knowledge, and their ingenuity, would be welcome; and their industry, within the exceptions that have been mentioned, unrestrained. I descend, however, into details. As a general principle, but one to which it might not be necessary rigidly to adhere, the governors and a very few subordinate officers, civil and military, should be White persons; but, this exception made, every other person receiving the pay of government should be Coloured. There would necessarily be White troops. There should also be Black troops. These Colonies would have their Legislatures, all the members of which, as before intimated, would be from the commencement, and for ever, Coloured, or of Coloured origin. The Legislative Counsellors would be Coloured. Law, physic, and divinity, would, from the commencement, be open to Coloured persons; but here, circumstances would dictate a particular and temporary regulation. No individual, not properly qualified, would be admitted to practise law or physic, or

received into the establishment of the church. But, since the situation of Coloured Persons has hitherto been such as to preclude the idea of any great proportion of them having prepared themselves for these professions, it might be ordained, that for a space of five or of ten years, (which of the two periods might seem most proper,) no restraint should exist as to White persons. If, during the progress of that early period, of the respective Colonies, a few White clergymen were appointed to churches, no difficulty would attach to their special exemption. The first judges of the king's courts might receive a similar indulgence. As to divinity, the Colonies enjoying liberty of conscience, no restraint of their constitution would apply to any ministers of religion, excepting those of the establishment. Each Colony would have its own Coloured bishop of the church. It has been before intimated, that though there would be an understanding that the one of our Colonies was appropriated to Coloured persons of India, and the other to Coloured persons of the West Indies, yet the constitution and laws of neither would recognize such a distinction, but class all Coloured persons together. In accordance with an old principle of municipal policy, White men, marrying Coloured women, would be entitled to all the privileges of Coloured persons."

"IX. A secondary, but still important subject of consideration, is the site to be chosen for the Coloured Colonies. That the region ought to be tropical will admit of no dispute; and, in looking for an eligible spot, the tropical parts of New Holland will not fail to present themselves to our attention. Those parts of that southern world are sufficiently remote from our Colonies at Port Jackson and Van Diemen's Land—settlements of the wisdom of forming which, as places for the reception of criminals, it is, perhaps, best to say as little as possible. But, though an immediate contact with the Colonies just alluded to, is not to be desired, in behalf of the honourable establishments now proposed, still, the existence, already created, of British Colonies in the region under our eye, is a reason for placing new ones there also. *Divide and conquer—unite, and defend and prosper.* The Mother Country could more easily maintain external security, and internal order, in Colonies contiguous to each other, and their mutual commerce would be productive of each other's benefit. But if the neighbourhood of the more southern Colonies of New Holland were wanting, the portion of the globe occupied by that country, the termination, there, of a chain of islands which stretches from the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon, and the commencement of those clusters which stud the Pacific Ocean; the relation which New Holland (New South Wales) already bears to our Indian empire, and its connection with the certain seat of our future enterprize, the Pacific Ocean, and the dawning but rapid civilization of the

Sandwich Islands, were inducements strong enough for desiring additional British Colonies in that great scene of our commercial grandeur and foster-parent of our maritime strength. But the tropical coasts of New Holland, as far as hitherto explored, may be less inviting to navigation than could be wished, and some other circumstances may present themselves to produce a hesitation in this choice; and, in reality, having naturally turned to books for details of the countries that seemed to claim a preference for the proposed Colonies, I have found, with some surprise, and more pleasure, that a distinguished modern geographer has already pointed out Papua, or New Guinea, a large and beautiful and thinly-inhabited island, to the east of New Holland, as a situation of superior interest for Colonial enterprize—accompanying his remarks, at the same time, with observations so strongly provoked by the same perverse theory with which these pages are so much at war, that I cannot omit to recommend the whole to the reader's perusal:—"The shores of Papua," says my author, "are generally lofty; and, inland, mountain rises above mountain, richly clothed with woods. The shores abound with cocoa-trees, and the whole country seems to have impressed every navigator with delight. * * * Could a whole nation be transferred from the north of Europe to Papua, what an occasion of private plenty and happiness, and what an increase of public power! * * * So far from wishing to stop the propagation of Englishmen, I would rather be desirous that so valuable a breed were multiplied in various quarters of the world*."

"XIII. It will be distinctly understood, that no compulsion is to be exercised with the view of procuring a population for the Coloured Colonies. No banishment from their native soil is designed to be enforced against Coloured Persons; but a road is to be opened to their laudable ambition, and an opportunity of bettering their fortunes placed within their sight and within their reach. Policy, equally with humanity, will be satisfied with the departure of those who possess most energy, most talent, most ambition, most desire of change and elevation; while the more sluggish, the more incapable, and the more contented, may be left where they were born, with less danger, with less cruelty, and with benefits not less real, arising from the reduced numbers of their class†."

Some observations on the talents and personal qualities of the Half-casts occur in Mr. Kendall's production, in anticipation of objections which certain readers will be disposed to raise under those aspects. To these, we shall,

* "Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 4to. edition, vol. ii, p. 134. See, also, Dampier's and Forest's Voyages."

† Proposal, &c. By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. A. S. London, 1817.

at a future time, address our remarks, being satisfied, for the present, to leave that part of the question in the hands of Sir John Malcolm, as above quoted. If other and experimental proofs or authorities are wanting, in order to place beyond controversy the *fitness* of this unhappy race of people for every civil employment, and accordingly to fill all the places proposed in Mr. Kendall's "Coloured Colonies," we may fairly appeal to what is at this day hourly observed in Ceylon, among the numerous benefactions conferred, through the admirable and well-directed efforts of Chief Justice Sir Alexander Johnston, upon the native population; the establishment of Trial by Jury is one of which the effects, direct and indirect, upon the Cingalese, as well as upon the Dutch population, exceed what the most sanguine could have anticipated. In the jury-box, (to confine our view almost to that single object,) the intelligence of the *black* assistants is not more remarkable than the extent of their information. They not only question native witnesses with a felicity, for the purposes of justice, to which no European can be competent, but it very commonly happens that they have read Blackstone again and again, and can interchange their sentiments with the court, not only with a degree of acuteness and good sense seldom exhibited, on similar occasions, by persons of their class in life in England, but with the fullest acquaintance with the great principles of English law. In the public offices, they are found competent to the dispatch of every kind of business, though their *colour* forbids them ever to rise above inferior stations. In a word, when we consider that the Coloured Population of India is composed of British subjects, and therefore possessed of British rights; when we consider that the actual denial of those rights is a source, at once, of misery on the one hand, and of danger on the other; and when we add to all this, that in removing or diminishing these evils, we should open a source of abstract good, elevating the fortunes of individuals, enlarging the bounds and the resources of the British empire, and increasing the sum of human life, and spreading civilization, civil liberty, and Christianity, in new regions of the globe, we look forward with eagerness to the proposed "British Coloured Colonies in Australasia," and promise ourselves the attention of our readers in our further speculations on that interesting scheme.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY, Knt, M. P.

(Continued from our last, p. 515.)

ON the impeachment of Lord Melville, Sir Samuel Romilly was appointed by the House of Commons as one of the managers, and he not only assisted in preparing and arranging the accusatory matter, but during the fifteen days that the trial lasted, paid the most sedulous attention to all the proceedings, and after the evidence was produced, he summed up in a speech which occupied the whole of one day, and was listened to with the greatest respect and attention.

The next important act of his public life, was the assistance he gave, with all the energy of his mind, and all the powerful exertions of his eloquence, in the accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. His speech upon that occasion had a talismanic effect upon the feelings of the house, and was received with such enthusiastic admiration, that one passage was followed by three distinct rounds of applause. Towards the conclusion, he introduced a most brilliant apostrophe, in which he drew a comparative estimate of the labours and the engagements of the original propounders of this important measure, and the then despot of France.

But in the midst of the career, which he had now entered upon, an event occurred that tended not a little to cramp his efforts, by diminishing the extent of his legal and political influence. That administration of which he had formed a part was doomed to be dissolved, and he himself of course retired from the office which he had exercised.

When Sir Samuel was dismissed from office on the occasion alluded to, he did not silently submit to the exercise of the royal prerogative. On the contrary, he rose in his place in the House of Commons, and made a most able defence of the conduct of the ex-ministers. He contended that their intentions, in respect to Ireland, were equally replete with policy and justice, while their behaviour to his Majesty was founded on sound constitutional principles. They had refused to give the sovereign a pledge not to renew the Roman Catholic question; and in this they had acted right, for they could not have complied with any degree of decency, or any appearance of respect for the important situations which they had occupied. He at the same time asserted that the king could not perform this or any ministerial act, in his own person, as by the laws he could do "no wrong," and a responsibility was somewhere necessary; on this occasion, therefore, it undoubtedly attached to his Majesty's present ministers. He concluded by deprecating the return of Lord Melville to office: as, notwithstanding the acquittal of that nobleman, no one of his friends had hitherto been hardy enough

to move for rescinding the vote of the House of Commons against him.

It was in the same session that Sir Samuel commenced those systematic efforts to alter the state of our criminal jurisprudence, which formed the most distinguishing feature of his parliamentary life, and which he continued in every succeeding session of Parliament with unremitting zeal. Before he took any steps towards the accomplishment of this favourite object, he had previously examined the old system. He contrasted the criminal code of England with those of other countries; he endeavoured to trace the source of crime to the laws themselves, and not the innate corruption of human nature, the principal maxim of his conduct being rather to repress than punish crime. In order to bottom his alterations on facts, he moved for certain returns, with a view of ascertaining the effects of the old system. From these it appeared, that in the course of three years only, nineteen thousand one hundred and seventy-eight prisoners had been tried for their lives in the united kingdom, of whom no less than nine thousand five hundred and ten were convicted, and three hundred and twenty-seven executed; while, extraordinary to relate, a greater number, by five, suffered death in Dublin than in London. In bringing forward his proposed measure, the first step he recommended was, to alter one of our statutes respecting petty thefts. Another object he had in view, was to provide a legislative enactment for granting compensation to persons who had suffered by the preferring of accusations against them, but who had afterwards been found to be innocent. Accordingly, on the 18th of May, 1810, he rose, agreeably to notice, "to move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing certain parts of the criminal code of the country, by which capital punishments were inflicted: and also for granting compensation to persons who had suffered by the preferring of accusations against them, and who were latterly found innocent." In submitting this motion to the house, he expressed his consciousness of the danger of innovating on the established criminal law of the land; when it was considered, however, that the extent of punishment to be pronounced had by no means so great an effect in preventing the commission of crimes as the certainty of punishment being put into execution, he felt conscious, that in the motion he had to submit, he should give increased effect to the criminal law of the country, by diminishing the number of offences in that very part of the code which it was his object to change from a capital punishment into one of smaller magnitude.

The part to which he confined his attention at present, was that which regarded privately stealing, and stealing to a certain value; and he concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of the 8th of Elizabeth, chap. 4. as takes away the benefit of

clergy from offenders guilty only of stealing privately from the person of another.

This proposition was highly approved by some members, particularly by Mr. Wilberforce and Sir Francis Burdett, but it was opposed by the new solicitor-general. However, Sir Samuel was not deterred from persevering in his object. He continued to keep the subject alive, and on the 15th June, it was moved, "that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the Privately Stealing Bill." This having been assented to, Sir Samuel stated, "that the question for consideration was, whether private stealing should remain a capital felony, or be rendered a simple larceny. The law, as it at present stood, had, he contended, shocked the humanity of prosecutors, of juries, and of judges. The offence which it was the intention of the statute of Queen Elizabeth to prevent, had become more frequent than ever, because the punishment for the offence being too severe, it very often happened, that no punishment at all was inflicted. He asked, then, whether a law which encouraged, instead of preventing crimes, ought to be suffered to remain upon the statute book. To the authority of Dr. Paley, he opposed that of Mr. Justice Blackstone, who, in his Commentaries, asserts that the severity of the criminal law increases the number of offences. It struck him as very extraordinary, that in a country, and in a house so wise and humane as this, hundreds were ready to cry out against every attempt to mitigate the criminal law; but if any measure was introduced for the purpose of aggravating its severity, no person was found to object to it. He stated the difference in the value of money to be another reason for making an alteration in the law."

Although this bill had twice passed the House of Commons, and been rejected by the Lords, yet Sir Samuel still persevered, and, in the session of 1813, carried it a third time through the house. The repeal of the act of the 39th of Elizabeth, which constituted it a capital offence, punishable with death, in soldiers and sailors found begging in the streets, and the erection of a penitentiary for confining and employing convicts, were principally owing to his exertions, who never ceased bringing the subject before Parliament until the objects were gained. Two other bills connected with this subject were afterwards brought into Parliament by him; the one was for taking away the corruption of blood in cases of attainder for felony and high treason, and the other for altering so much of the punishment for high treason as relates to the mangling of the body and exposing it.

In all the debates on the breach of privilege, committed by Sir Francis Burdett, in 1809, Sir Samuel took a very active part, and contended against the power assumed by the house, in a speech which evinced considerable legal and parliamentary knowledge. In all the attempts of the baronet to procure the abo-

lition of flogging in the army, he was supported by Sir Samuel, who, however, begged it to be understood, that "he did not wish it to be supposed that he adopted all the opinions of the honourable baronet by whom the subject had been brought forward;" and, on one occasion, he wished to add a clause to the mutiny bill, limiting the number of lashes to be inflicted by sentence of a court martial, to one hundred.

Sir Samuel strongly opposed the restrictions on the Regent, in 1811, and deprecated the idea of His Royal Highness "exercising authority as a kind of half king, with curtailed prerogatives and diminished splendour, and embarrassed and fettered with restrictions which would import the strongest distrust of the two houses of parliament, and their firm belief that he could not be safely trusted with all the powers of royalty." In the same session, he supported Mr. M. A. Taylor's motion for an inquiry into the delays in the decision of suits in Chancery, and in the course of this speech stated, that from the year 1745 to 1755, the number of original causes decided was 1638; and in the last ten years the number was only 570: he recommended that a temporary remedy should be adopted, and said, that if a commission to assist the chancellor was appointed, he believed all the causes would be disposed of in the course of a year. Connected with this subject was the bill for appointing a Vice Chancellor, which he opposed in all its stages, "considering the remedy proposed a greater mischief than the evil complained of, and that it would do the greatest mischief to the Court of Chancery, and entirely alter its constitution, while it created a new and unnecessary officer to be subjected to every species of indignity, or else to be altogether useless." It is not a little remarkable, that this bill was opposed with still greater warmth, by the gentleman who now so ably fills the office which it created.

(To be continued.)

RHINOCEROS-HUNTING.

[The following is an Extract of a Letter from the North East Frontier of British India, written during the late Nepal war.]

GOORKHAS*, with their forests, rocks, and mountains, are our abomination, and you may rest assured that there are few here, but would prefer to these odious names a dash of last century's achars†, or a second edition of metropolis outcry bills. We should be glad to assist in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, and are accordingly preparing an account of some curious mineral and vegetable substances discovered and examined during our

* Inhabitants or possessors of Nepal.—Ed.

† Mogul Gazettes.—Ed.

rambles through the Turrae*. By repeated experiments, on several of the plants, it was found out that the strange stories of the natives, regarding their astonishingly invigorating qualities, were not exaggerated. In fact, they are of such a nature withal, that I am sure you will think the account worthy of your numerous readers' attention. But I, who have neither ability nor inclination for such learned pursuits, pass my leisure hours chiefly in the sports of the field, and should have given you, ere this, some description of the glorious enjoyment we have had in the chase of the infinite tigers, bears, wild boars, deer, &c. that abound in this delightful country, had it not appeared to me that such scenes had been already too often represented to merit further regard. Rhinoceros-hunting, I believe, has seldom been painted, though I have known several sportsmen who have had good opportunities of doing it;—perhaps, therefore, an account of a day lately passed in this noble, but dangerous diversion, may afford some gratification to your sporting readers. On a late occasion, our *shikariest*†, whom we have dispersed in all directions, brought us information of a herd of seven or eight rhinoceroses having taken up their abode around a large *jheel*‡ near Hurdien, a village situated about eight *costs*§ N. N. E. of Baragurhee. We dispatched our elephants, seven in number, and shooting apparatus, &c. &c. without delay, and followed ourselves, on horseback. On reaching the spot, we found that either side of the lake, for about two hundred yards, was cloathed with glorious *jungle* for every animal of the savage kind. Rattan, wild-rose bushes, and the reeds, which the natives call Pulla, Dubra, Mamla, and Nurkhut, interwoven, formed a cover of nearly ten feet high. This, then, we forthwith began to beat; each of our party, four in number, having an elephant with howdah||, the other three elephants carrying pads and a few servants only. We had seventeen guns, most of them double-barrelled, and five, of the latter kind, four-ounce rifles. Soon after we entered the jungle, the piping of the elephants, and the fresh prints of the rhinoceroses' feet, proved that the shikaries were not mistaken, and indeed, in less than an hour, we started two young ones,

about the full size of a full grown Neel Gae*, and not unlike that animal in colour. The first fire killed one and wounded the other severely, which, notwithstanding, went off at a smart elk-trot, and howling in a most hideous manner. The sound was infinitely greater, but the tone reminded me of such charming music as I had often heard on the sod at wakes and funerals. The old ones were soon collected around us by the cries, and three males, of monstrous size and frightful appearance, charged our line with inevitable impetuosity. Two of our elephants, giving way, received the charge on their hinder parts, and were instantly upset; those that stood fronting the charge were not knocked down, but staggered several yards by the shock. Unfortunately, mine was the only howdah elephant that gave way, and you may believe my situation was not by any means laughable. The elephant often attempted to rise, but so often did the rhinoceros lay him flat again, and at length with such force, that I was thrown several yards into the lake, in a state of utter stupefaction, but, luckily, falling on some willows, they supported and saved me from drowning. I was not sorry, on recovering, to find myself out of the howdah; for, while in it, destruction appeared inevitable, either by the horn of the furious enemy—the rolling over of the elephant—or, what was as likely as any, by my companions' shot, who, despairing of my escape, fired many times. Their balls struck the monster's body in several places, without producing any evident effect, though from the four-ouncers before mentioned. At last, a lucky one knocked a large flake from his horn, and caused a pleasing change in his conduct; for he walked *Spanish* directly afterwards, tearing through the thickets with astonishing force, at a beautiful Mahratta *canter*. We traced his footsteps for some miles, when, being convinced that he had taken to the forest, we returned to look after the others, fully determined to search again for him on a future day. On our way back, we found the young one, that we had wounded in the morning, dead. Both must have been very young; for, though males, their horns were scarcely perceptible, and no scales appeared on their breasts or shoulders. 'Twas now past one P. M., and we had nearly given up all hopes of finding the others. However, on

rounding the north end of the lake, we roused them again; and, after a chase of more than three hours, killed two, a male and a female. They were not so bold now as we expected to find them, and seemed to have lost their courage with their leader, to whom they were very inferior in size; but still their dimensions astonished us not a little. The largest was above six feet in height, and stronger in proportion than any elephant I ever saw. The day was too far spent to admit of our taking a sketch of them, at which we were much vexed; for, so far as we saw, they have hitherto been very unfaithfully represented. I shall endeavour to make up for this deficiency in our next excursion.—No elephants but males of known courage ought to be employed in this desperate *shikar**.

THE GOWR.

We have another wild animal in this neighbourhood, which is not generally known, though several of the species have been killed in the Ramgurb district. The natives call it *Gowr*, and consider it a deer, of the elk kind, though wherefore 'tis not easy to conceive; for it is nearly twice the size of the elk, and has nothing characteristic of it, or of any other species of deer with which I am acquainted. The horns of the males are remarkably short and thick, but, in every other respect, they strongly resemble an English brindled bull; they are exceedingly shy and solitary; seldom seen on the plains or in cover, but chiefly on bare rocks, inaccessible to man, and it is almost impossible to get a shot at them in the day-time. The natives conceal themselves on trees, or in caves, near their nightly haunts, and, by this means, sometimes *scragg* them; but few Europeans could bear such laborious watchfulness. I have known a Raja of good family kill them, and declare he thought it no crime, because he considered them as deer†. I shall do my best to procure you a draught of the *Gowr*.

* Hunt or chase.—ED.

† The reader remembers that it is unlawful for a Hindoo to kill any animal of the ox kind.—The enormous dimensions above assigned to the *Gowr* might invite a suspicion, that this animal belongs to one of those gigantic species of the ox of which fossil horns are found, but which has hitherto been supposed extinct. On the other hand, the solitary habits of which mention is made, belong rather to the elk than to the ox tribe, and seem to make it possible that the *raj* may be in the right.—ED.

* Low Country of Nepal.—ED.

† Huntsmen, or prickers.—ED.

‡ A herd.—ED.

§ A land-measure.—ED.

|| Seats on the backs of the elephants.—ED.

* Otherwise written Nil Ghau, or Blue Cow, "a native of Africa."—ED.

RETURN OF THE REMAINING
ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE *Isabella* and the *Alexander*, Discovery Ships, under Captain Ross, are safely arrived in Brassa Sound, Lerwick, all well; neither ship having lost a man, nor a man in the sick list; but without being able to find the wished-for passage *

They are said to have made many curious observations and discoveries, of which, perhaps, will not be considered as the least interesting, that of a nation being found to inhabit the Arctic Regions, between the latitudes of 76. and 78., who thought that the world to the south was all ice; that generation had succeeded generation of a people who had never tasted the fruits of the earth, had no idea of a Supreme Being, who never had an enemy, and whose chiefs had hitherto supposed themselves monarchs of the universe.—There is probably some exaggeration in this statement.

ILLINOIS,
AND ENGLISH IMMIGRATION†.

[THE delusive pages of Mr. Birkbeck have met with formidable correctors in Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Fearon. The latter gentleman, in his *Narrative of a Journey of Five Thousand Miles*, just published, makes the following observations on Illinois (the state so called) its inhabitants, and the immigration of English colonists.]

"THE inhabitants of Illinois may, perhaps, be ranked as follows:—First, the Indian hunters, who are neither different in character or pursuits from their ancestors in the days of Columbus. 2nd, The 'Squatters,' who are half-civilized and half-savage. These are, in character and habits, extremely wretched: indeed, I prefer the genuine uncontaminated Indian. 3rd, A medley of land-jobbers, lawyers, doctors, and farmers, who traverse this immense continent, founding settlements, and engaging in all kinds of speculation. 4th, Some old French settlers, possessed of considerable property, and living in ease and comfort.

"Concerning the state of society, my experience does not allow me to say much, or to speak with confidence. Generally, I suspect that the powers of the legislature are, as yet, weak in their operation. Small provocations insure the most relentless and violent resentments. Duels are frequent. The dirk is an inseparable companion of all classes; and the laws are robbed of their terror, by not

being firmly and equally administered. A general character of independence, both as to the means of living and habits of society, appears universal. Here, no man is either thought or called 'master;' neither, on the other hand, is there found any coarse vulgarity. A cold selfish indifference is the common characteristic of the labourer and the judge; and I should hope that Illinois-state constitution will not, when formed, authorize and legalize slavery; yet the Ohio practice will, I have no doubt, continue as it now is in Illinois,—indenturing negroes for a term of from ten to fifteen years. This baleful practice promises a perpetuation of practical slavery throughout America.

"Of the climate I know but little from personal experience. The mornings and evenings, at this time, are extremely cold. In July and August, Fahrenheit ranges from eighty-five to one hundred and five. In the winter (which is not long), from ten below to twenty above zero. The wildness of the country implies an unformed climate. The disturbance of a great body of surplus vegetable matter, upon the first setting of land, together with the dampness arising from stagnant waters, frequently produce bilious fevers and agues.

"My mind continues undecided concerning our removal. When in England I had hoped, in common with yourselves, that the old settled States of America, which must be so much better suited to our habits and pursuits than an uncultivated wilderness, would have afforded sufficient inducement to emigration, particularly as our objects are the continuance in well-established habits of industry, and not rapid fortune-making. With the means of forming a judgment on this subject, I have endeavoured, as far as lies in my power, to supply you in the course of my preceding reports.

"Should your minds be favourable to a western country settlement, I should wish to press upon your deliberate reconsideration the following ideas:—

"First,—Is it essential to your prosperity and happiness that you should leave England?

"Second,—Do the habits and character of the American people afford you rational grounds for desiring to become their fellow-citizens?

"Third,—Have all of you the dispositions requisite in order to become cultivators of a wilderness?

"Fourth,—Assuming that you have those dispositions, are you fitted for such an entire change of pursuits, and can you endure the difficulties and dangers necessarily attendant on such a situation.

"If, after cool, deliberate, and rational consideration, with your minds as free from enthusiastic expectations connected with this Continent, as they well can be under the existence of the present order of things in England, you can answer in the affirmative, then I have little doubt of the propriety of recommending to your attention the Illinois territory."

CURIOUS CALCULATION.

ADMITTING the present national debt to be one thousand millions of pounds sterling, and allowing a person to count one hundred a minute for ten hours a-day, and to work three hundred days in each year, it would take one person to count it as under, viz.:—

	Yrs.	Dys.	Hrs.	Ms.	Ss.
In one pound bank notes....	55	166	6	40	0
Guineas.....	52	273	0	9	32
Shillings.....	1,111	33	3	20	0
Penny pieces.....	13,333	100	0	0	0

Allowing five hundred one pound bank notes, sixty guineas, eighty shillings, and sixteen penny pieces, severally to weigh one pound avoirdupoise weight, it will weigh as under, viz.:—

	Tons.	Cwt	Qs	Lbs.
In one pound bank notes.....	892	17	0	16
Guineas.....	7,086	3	1	12
Shillings.....	111,607	2	3	12
Penny pieces.....	6,696,428	11	1	20

Allowing each soldier to be able to carry forty pounds weight extra in his knapsack, each waggon two tons, and each ship one hundred tons, it would load with

	Soldiers.	Waggons.	Ships.
One pound bank notes.....	50,000	466	9
Guineas.....	396,826	3,543	71
Shillings.....	6,250,000	55,803	1,117
Penny pieces.....	375,000,000	3,348,214	66,965

Lastly, if we calculate at 4 per cent. per annum, simple interest, it would be

	£.	s.	d.
For one Day.....	109,589	0	93
Hour.....	4,566	4	24
Minute.....	76	2	04
Second.....	1	5	44

BONFIRES or BONEFIRES.

THESE fires are supposed to have been so called because they were generally made of bones, and some think it relates to the burning of martyrs, first fashionable in England in the reign of Henry IV. The learned Dr. Hickes gives a very different etymon; he defines a bonfire to be a festive or triumphant fire; in the Icelandic language, he says, *Baal* signifies a burning. In the Anglo-Saxon, *Bael fȳr*, by a change of letters of the same organ, is made *Baen fȳr*, whence our *Bonefire*.

In the *Tinmouth MS.*, cited so often in the *History of Newcastle*, "*Booner*," and "*Boen-Harow*," occur for ploughing and harrowing gratis, or by gift; and there is a passage also, much to the purpose, in *Aston's Translation of I. B. Aubanus*, p. 282. "*Common Fires* (or, as we call them here in England, *Bonefires*)." I am therefore strongly inclined to think that *Bonefire* means "a contribution fire;" that is, a fire to which every one in the neighbourhood contributes a certain portion

* See the Map, &c. *Literary Journal*, No. 2.

† We adopt this word ("immigration," or "migration, to migrate into") from the vocabulary of the United States. It is called for by the circumstances of the country, and constitutes, in our opinion, the only admissible addition which that country has made to the English language.—ED.

of materials. The contributed ploughing days in Northumberland are called "Bone-days."

"Bon-fire, (says Lye apud Junii Etymolog.) not a fire made of bones, but a *boon* fire; a fire made of materials obtained by begging. Boon, Bone, Bene, vet. Angl. *petitio, preces*."

A ROMAN COIN FOUND IN TENNESSEE*.

It has long, says a Virginia newspaper, been a desideratum with the learned, to know by whom the numerous old fortifications, &c. in the Western Country, were erected: it is now in our power to add one fact that may serve to direct inquiries a little further. A short time since, a cellar was dug in the town of Fayetteville, on Elk river, in Tennessee, not far from the lines of one of those ancient fortifications so common in the Western States, and in the *dirt*† was found, corroded with a kind of rust, a small piece of metal, which, being disrobed of its covering, was ascertained to be a Roman silver coin, issued about one hundred and fifty years after Christ, and in a good state of preservation. It is in the possession of a merchant at Nashville, and has been seen by hundreds, many of whom are antiquarians, and they are all satisfied it is a genuine coin; and one gentleman, who was lately in Italy, and saw the busts of the persons represented on the coin, declares the heads are very good likenesses.

GENERAL MOURNING‡.

A CORRESPONDENT assures us, on the authority of a report to which we attach no positive credit, that in the event of a General Mourning, it is in contemplation to substitute *purple* for black. Of course, the benefit of trade, and especially of the labouring classes, would be the motive for this innovation; a step the more to be defended on an occasion when circumstances have led to purchases of *black* for a long time past. With reference to the stock in hand, it is answered, that many descriptions of manufacturers would be sufferers. We pretend not to strike the balance; and, indeed, we give no credit to the rumour, though the idea is neither so improbable nor so objectionable as, at first sight, may appear. For the rest, it may not be unacceptable to call to the recollection of our readers, that the costume prescribed for mourning is entirely arbitrary, depending upon the taste and ancient usages of different countries, and that in England, *purple* is the peculiar

mourning worn by the sovereign only. The *King* and *Queen* never wear *black*. How far it might be eligible, with a view to fashion and trade, permanently to distinguish *General Mournings* from *Family Mournings* in England, we leave undecided. At present, the official order or *intimation* for a *General Mourning*, is couched in these words only: "It is expected that all persons do put themselves into *decent mourning*."—Purple is said to have been worn for mourning in England in the time of Henry VIII.

ARITHMETICAL GENIUS.

A Question proposed by Mr. Stranton, School-master, of Ripley, 17th October, 1818, and answered by the calculating Youth, George Bidder, in thirty-two minutes.

A. and B. made the following bet for a thousand guineas, to be decided on Ripley Common, in Whitsun week, viz.:—The proposer has ten choice cricketers in full exercise, who, on this occasion, are to be distinguished by the ten first letters in the alphabet; these are to run, gather up, and carry singly, one thousand eggs, laid in a right line, just two yards asunder, putting them gently into a basket, placed a fathom behind the first: they are to work one at a time in the following order: A. is to fetch up the first ten eggs, B. the second ten, C. the third ten, and so forward to K., whose turn it will be to fetch up the hundredth egg; after which, A. sets out again for the next ten, B. the second, C. the third ten, and the others alternately, till K. shall have carried up the thousandth egg, at one hundred eggs per man. The men are to have 300l. for their three days (if they accomplish it), and the money to be distributed in proportion to the distance of ground each man shall have gone over. I require of you to answer me, First, How many miles each man will have gone over? Secondly, What proportion of the 300l. will come to his share? Thirdly, Whether, if men had been posted at proper distances, they had not better have run from London to York *twice* and *back* in the time, taking the distance at one hundred and eighty miles?

Share.	Fractions.	Yards.	Miles.	Furl. Yds.
A. £27 6	0 1/2	509	182,100	103...4... 40
B. 27 18	0 1/2	14	186,200	105...6... 80
C. 28 10	0 1/2	439	190,200	108...0... 120
D. 29 2	0	864	194,200	110...2... 160
E. 29 14	0	288	198,200	112...4... 200
F. 30 5	1 1/4	718	202,200	114...7... 20
G. 30 17	1 1/4	137	206,200	117...1... 60
H. 31 19	1 1/4	562	210,200	119...3... 100
I. 32 1	1 1/4	987	214,200	121...5... 140
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TO A TUFT OF EARLY VIOLETS.

BY WILLIAM GIFFORD, Esq.

SWEET flowers! that from your humble beds
Thus prematurely dare to rise,
And trust your unprotected heads
To cold Aquarius' wat'ry skies;

Retire, retire! THESE tepid airs
Are not the genial brood of May;
THAT sun with bright malignance glares,
And flatters only to betray.

Stern Winter's reign is not yet past—
Lo! while your buds prepare to blow,
On icy pinions comes the blast,
And nips your root, and lays you low.

Alas, for such ungentle doom!
But I will shield you, and supply
A kindlier soil on which to bloom,
A nobler bed on which to die.

Come, then—ere yet the morning ray
Has drunk the dew that gems your crest,
And drawn your balmy sweets away;
O come, and grace my ANNA's breast!

Ye droop, fond flowers! but, did ye know
What worth, what goodness there reside,
Your cups with loveliest tints would glow,
And spread their leaves with conscious pride.

For there has liberal Nature join'd
Her riches to the stores of art,
And added to the vigorous mind,
The soft, the sympathizing heart.

Come, then—ere yet the morning ray
Has drunk the dew that gems your crest,
And drawn your balmy sweets away;
O come, and grace my ANNA's breast.

Oh! I should think,—that fragrant bed
Might I but hope with you to share,—
Years of anxiety repaid,
By one short hour of transport there.

* See above, the letter of a Correspondent on "Welsh American Indians.—ED.

† "Dirt," for "earth," is not uncommon in the language of the United States.—ED.

‡ See Literary Journal, No. 14, p. 220.

More blest than me, thus shall ye live
Your little day ; and when you die,
Sweet flowers ! the grateful muse shall give
A verse ; the sorrowing maid, a sigh,
While I, alas ! no distant date,
Mix with the dust from whence I came,
Without a friend to weep my fate,
Without a stone to tell my name !

Written two years after the preceding.

BY THE SAME.

I WISH I was where Anna lies*,
For I am sick of lingering here ;
And every hour Affection cries,
Go, and partake her humble bier !
I wish I could ! for when she died,
I lost my all ; and life has prov'd,
Since that sad hour, a dreary void—
A waste unlovely, and unlov'd.
But who, when I am turn'd to clay,
Shall duly to her grave repair,
And pluck the ragged moss away,
And weeds that have no business there ?
And who, with pious hand, shall bring
The flowers she cherish'd, snow-drops cold,
And violets that unheeded spring,
To scatter o'er her hallow'd mould ?
And who, while memory loves to dwell
Upon her name for ever dear,
Shall feel his heart with passion swell,
And pour the bitter, bitter tear ?
I DID IT ; and would fate allow,
Should visit still, should still deplore ;
But health and strength have left me now,
And I, alas ! can weep no more.
Take then, sweet maid ! this simple strain,
The last I offer at thy shrine ;
Thy grave must then undeck'd remain,
And all thy memory fade with mine.
And can thy soft persuasive look,
Thy voice that might with music vie,
Thy air, that every gazer took,
Thy matchless eloquence of eye,
Thy spirits, frolicsome as good,
Thy courage, by no ills dismay'd,
Thy patience, by no wrongs subdu'd,
Thy gay good-humour—can they fade !
Perhaps—but sorrow dims my eye !
Cold turf, which I no more must view,
Dear name, which I no more must sigh,
A long, a last, a sad adieu !

ROSA'S GRAVE.

BY T. GENT,

Author of Poetic Sketches.

Oh ! lay me where my Rosa lies,
And Love shall o'er the moss-crown'd bed,
When dew-drops leave the weeping skies,
His tend'rest tears of pity shed.
And sacred shall the willow be
That shades the spot where Virtue sleeps ;
And mournful Mem'ry weep to see
The hallow'd watch Affection keeps.
Yes, soul of love ! this bleeding heart,
Scarce beating, soon its grief shall cease ;
Soon from his woes the sufferer part,
And hail thee at the throne of peace !

* "The lines in the notes to the Baviad,
"I wish I were where Anna lies, &c."
are among the most beautiful shorter efforts of the pa-
thetic in our language."—*Childe Harold's Monitor*.

The Drama.

COVENT GARDEN. — The tragedy of Adelgitha ; or, the Fruits of a Single Error, by the late M. G. Lewis, has been got up at this house, and was performed for the second time on Thursday se'nnight. The play, with some improbabilities of plot, and extravagance of poetry, possesses in many scenes extraordinary dramatic excitement. The whole of the third act, especially the latter part of it, is calculated to excite the deepest interest, and, what is very material in a long tragedy, the business of the two last acts scarcely falls off in bustle or incident. The discovery of Lothair's relationship to the heroine of the piece, though it may in part be anticipated, is very artfully deferred for the conclusion, and the guilt of Adelgitha is with equal skill kept from the knowledge of Guiscard till the same period. We have said thus much in commendation of the drama itself, but confess that the expectations we had formed of its success on the stage, from our perusal in the closet, were considerably disappointed by the Covent Garden representation. For nearly the first time we can call to mind, Mr. Young displeased us. If we were to consult our own feelings, without reference to our critical avocation, we should, from the great respect and veneration in which we hold the theatrical talents of this gentleman, be induced to pass over his performance in silence ; but we state, once for all, that no general opinion of our own shall ever suffer us to pass over indifferent acting without a corresponding comment. We are sorry Mr. Young plays so frequently,—so good a tragedian should be kept back for great occasions, and not be suffered to appear indiscriminately in almost every revival. His Guiscard was quite unworthy of his acknowledged reputation, and in fact we never saw him perform worse. In the interview with his wife, he could not have raved more, if he had imagined that the supposed maiden, of whom she is relating the crimes, in order to sound the disposition of her husband, had been tration to Lady Macbeth, in which part we should like to see her brought out. Mrs. actually Adelgitha herself ; and throughout the remaining scenes his acting was forced, unnatural, and affected. Charles Kemble looked too old for Lothair ; Macready did not play so well in Michael Ducas as we have seen him do in other and inferior characters. His colloquial mode of taunting Lothair did not, in our opinion, harmonize well with the haughty and fierce emotions of the Emperor of Byzantium.

As for Miss Somerville, we have seldom seen a more lamentable piece of acting than her Adelgitha.—The voice of Miss S., her person, and her countenance, are all of so masculine a nature, that we scarcely know any characters in which she would be likely to succeed, except in Meg Merrilees and Helen Macgreggor.

Perhaps, also, she might give a good illus-Connor was very laughable in Imma, and the tragedy concluded with many symptoms of disapprobation. We do not think the managers will act wisely to repeat it. That favourite story of our youth, "Paul and Virginia," a book, the pages of which we have so often blotted with our tears, was afterwards presented to the audience in the form of a ballet, with the omission of all the melancholy incidents. The lovers were represented by Mr. Noble and Miss Luppino, the latter of whom is a sweet dancer and an interesting girl.—She played her little character with graceful simplicity. The Miss Dennetts begin to tire us with their eternal sameness.—The only difference in them, at present, is, that they do not dance as well as they did. They will, however, always please the galleries. The ballet, from what cause we do not know, was unfavourably received. "Who Wins, or the Widow's Choice," an indifferent musical farce, was the last of the entertainments. Liston's Dandy appearance was a good thing, but almost the only good thing in it. This piece (the third upon record) was also hissed at the conclusion. The audience was neither as numerous nor select as we have sometimes seen it. W. B.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR promise to enter upon the subject of the Half-casts of India in our present number is redeemed ; and we shall be happy to hear from our Indian Correspondents and others, on any topic connected with the question concerning them.

WANT of room has obliged us to omit some articles for the insertion of which we were pledged this week.

Rev. Isaac Purkis and T. W. M. in our next. Second letter of the Gubbins' Family in our next.

We are still thronged with numerous communications, many of which will appear at the earliest opportunities. Some, that have long lain by us, will have early insertions.

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(P. 1. C.)